REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,863.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which cannot be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 Lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,700 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	20	,, Negapatam	May 1
,, Carwar	20	,, Pondicherry	30
,, Mangalore	21	,, Madras	4
,, Cannanore	22	,, Coconada	6
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Calicut	23	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopalpore	8
,, Cochin	24	,, False Point	9
,, Alleppy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, GUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MACVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	13
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Mahomerah	18
,, Guadur	29	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	May 1	,, Koweit	15
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bahrein	16
,, Linga	5	,, Linga	18
,, Bahrein	7	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Muscat	21
,, Fao	8	,, Guadur	23
,, Mahomerah	8	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSHEH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MACVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS by the S.S. JOHN TENNANT.

—This Steamer will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 5 P.M. on the 14 day.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
13th April 1874. Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave positively on 21st April.)

THE Splendid ss. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 30 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,918 tons, (belonging to MESSRS. Watts, Milne & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	45	28	9-10	
Messina	50	31	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	58	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April 1874. Agents s.s. Riga.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain E. M. GILLSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and label d previous to shipment.

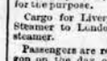
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,735 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 TONS 600 H.P., 27th April 1874.
INDUS..... 3,473 ,, 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... ,, 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,267 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander (well known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Board with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Ex luxive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,259 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain WILLIAM SCORGIE, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th instant. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

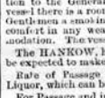
The HANKOW, having established her name for speed, may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain JOHN C. JAQUES, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 4th May. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following goods, to close account :—

2 CASES Bohemian Glassware, consisting Liquor and Toilet Sets, Assorted Colour Toilet Bottles, &c., &c.
1 CASE Assorted Fancy Toys.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ORSIDUE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Orsidue :—

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

J B—C—V B—No 1-5—5 Cases Orsidue No 3, ex steamer Calyso—
No 6-10—5 Cases Orsidue No 3, ex steamer
,, Castor—

The above goods are more or less damaged by salt water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the second day of May 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhoolehswar hereinafter described under instructions from Ampoonabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Comoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of said and a power of sale vested in the said Ampoonabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1869.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that cert or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two range of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhoolehwar road in the Bhoolehwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhoolehwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said corner piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhoolehwar road, and on the south by the property of Cullindass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, 8 Bellors to the mortgage at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Ampoonabai.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, trichord, check action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, to a new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-tilting Phaetons, Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

285 Cases of Victoria Rangoon Burning Oil.
9 ,, of Wooden Reels.
100 ,, of White Seal Sherry
25 ,, Brandy

AT 1 P.M.

1 Chestnut Pony, very fast, goes in harness and saddle, believed to be perfectly sound.
1 high-caste Bay Arab Horse, very fast, goes in harness only.
1 Bay Arab Galloway, 13-3.
1 Dog Cart.
A pair of fine real English-Cred Retriever Dogs, 6 months old, perfectly mild and trained
A English-built Light Sociable, by Onken, with glass shutter for Monsoon, in perfect order.

AT 2 P. M.

By order of Government :—
1 handsome bay high-caste Arab Horse, height about 14 1½.

AT 3 P. M.

30 Bales of White Paper
200 Pieces of Prints
6) ,, Dresses
20 ,, ,,
500 ,, Dhollies
75 ,, Victoria Lawn
47 ,, 12 yards Manchester Piece-goods

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., at Mal bar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Circular glass-fronted miniature Brougham, by Black and Son, nearly as good as new.

A pair or bay Australian Carriage Horses, over 15 hands, fast in single and double harness, and perfectly free from vice.
1 set of solid brass-mounted double harness.
1 set of plated mounted single harness.
1 English mahogany square piano.

AUCTION SALE OF FOX-HOUNDS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, if not previously disposed of by private sale, 10 couple of good serviceable Foxhounds, in first-rate order, brought from England last November, and hunted by the Bombay Hunt during the past season.

The above may be seen at the Kennels, Love Grove, near Mahalaxmee.

Also, at the same place—
A bright Bay Arab Galloway, rising 9 years, height 13-3½ hands.
A Black Arab Galloway, aged, height 13-3 hands.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

These Horses have been regularly hunted with the above Hounds during the past season.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English-built Buggy, Horse, &c., at Khumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, a full-toned English mahogany Piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Ramsaye Sayeck.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of H. J. T. Thompson, Esq., the same comprises, rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish-covers containing 12 entrées, a hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, epergne, a set of spoons and fork, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double barrelled gun by Reilly and Co., &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofa, bagatelle, lady's handsome writing table, handsome Brussels carpets, plated 3 light argand lamps, a first-class rosewood semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne, four-post bedstead, dressing commode, dressing and washing tables, field glasses, China and glass ware, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A pair of handsome Carriage Horses
A set of English Brass-mounted Carriage Harness,
Unless previously disposed of—

1 Double-seated Brougham by Shanks of London in good order with shafts and pole
1 Grey Australian Mare
1 Pair of Arab Horses, Chestnut and Bay height 14-1½
1 Kattiawar Cow and Calf

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Patanquinshape Office Shigram, by Lawrence and Co., Grey Horse, Harness, &c., at Victoria Lodge, Victoria Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of C. H. Batty, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, 12 entrées, 4 epergne, 4 cruet stands, cut glass bread basket, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, biscuit box, butter pot, set of lily-pattern spoons and forks, mahogany case containing table and dessert knives and forks, cruet stands, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture such as English mahogany tent sofa, dining table, set of camp table, sideboard, whatnot, drawing-room chairs, rocking, pier, and writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy and drawing-room chairs, ottoman, chiffoniers, teapoys, screen, hatstand, an English cottage mahogany piano by Schroeder plated 3 and 2 light hanging argand lamps, time-piece, Parian figures, marble and Bohemian glass flower vases, table ornaments, pictures and chromolithographs, drawing-room carpets, single and double camp cots, child's iron cot, dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, cisterns, kitchen, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Palanquin Office-shape Shigram, by Collett & Co., Bombay.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Set of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Harrison Street or Nagdevee Street.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Shaik Fareed bin Shaik Essaji the husband and sole heir and legal representative of the late Ameenabebee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vuli Mahomed bin Bachoo Meya, Hawa Meya bin Ramtoola, and the late Surabai widow of Mahomed Hafez Kabeer.

All that piece or parcel of Freeandare ground belonging to one Abba Ebrahim Futtay Mahomed Mamcanum and hereditaments and premises situate lying and being in the Bellasy Mohulla or Nagdevee Street, outside the Fort, admeasuring eleven feet in breadthand sixty-five feet in length, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 41, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west several back compounds, on or towares the north by the house of Hadjee Salamoo Dosajeee and on or towards the south by the house of Gookum Mahomed and Abdool Gafoor Cazeee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms,

6 cases T red cambrics
4 ,, ,, sarees 40 by 10
2 ,, colored pugrees for hats 3 yards
3 ,, printed handkerchiefs
1 ,, buggy lamp
2 ,, blue laid toolissap 10 lbs
A quantity of gilt and painted Bohemian glassware, consisting of Flower vases, Toilet sets, soap boxes, &c.
9 Bales Medio Twi 1, No. 80, 90, and 100
12 Cases White Cambrics, No. 26, 28, and 30
5 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 lbs.
10 ,, ,, Madapollams

An invoice of neatly executed marble table ornaments just received from Italy, representing lions, birds on fruits, fruits of various descriptions, fruit plates, vases, rules, fishes in plates, pin boxes, paper weights, pictures, chessmen, dogs, &c., which will be sold off without reserve.

3 cases 5 ply mirrors
2 ,, alpacca umbrellas, 24 and 26 inch
6 fire-proof wrought iron safes painted oak and double doored

On account of the concerned—

94 casks anti-corrosive metallic paint in powder
95 large kegs ditto ditto in oil
46 small do ditto ditto ditto

SALE of fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S.S. Coimbatore.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrups, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted sauces, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkeley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Napoleon Price hair powder, &c., also several cases Coward & Co's perfumery, confits and medicine, consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, sedlitz powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Dalby's carminitive, glyce ine, essence of ginger and peppermint, brandy bitters, essence of rose, assorted essences, cod liver oil, Epsom salt, eau-de-luce, oil of rose, vertina and golden oil, hair powder, powder puff, pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap &c.

Also a quantity of Mcik's preserved soup, soup and Boulli, chicken broth &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Cive Street, Calcutta.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour cannot be washed off by water, nor is any perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. KORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be CHANGED from Church Gate Street to the NEW BUILDING between the Post Office and the Queen's Statue, on SUNDAY next, the 19th instant.

J. P. JOHNSTONE,
Assist. Superintendent in Charge, Bombay Office.

17th April 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF
THE NEW PROGRAMME,
WHICH BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE WILL BE REPEATED
FOR THIS EVENING ONLY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE NEW COMIC ACT,
THE SUSTIWALLAHS.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER GREETED THE
MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.
NEW AND EXQUISITE GLEES, BALLADS, TRIOS,
AND
CONCERTED PIECES.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE
DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE
IN
THEATRICAL DIFFICULTIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL 1874.

FULUCKSOOR AND SELIM
AND
LALLA ROOKH.

Reserved Tickets.....Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Grand Road Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., Performance commencing at 8-30.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodation offered by the Steamers HANKOW, 100 A 1, 3,259 Tons and 500 H.P., and WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 3,835 Tons and 500 H.P., which vessels will be despatched for Liverpool on the 27th instant and about the 4th proximo, respectively. Passage can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Claims against the Estate of the late Assistant Apothecary T. J. CAMPBELL, Bitte Medical Department, should be preferred to the Undersigned within one month, after which no claims will be admitted.

G. B. CRISPIN, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 18th April 1874.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Reports and Audited Annual Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix the remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1874.

SPEC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET, PRODUCE AND FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH APRIL 1874.

FROM Reuter's telegram of yesterday evening the Liverpool Cotton Market appears to have closed rather better than it opened, the sales having reached 15,000 bales, but both spot and arrival quotations were unaltered. To-day's opening message is to hand as we write, reporting the market rather firmer, probable sales 15,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being only 5,000 bales, making a total for the six days of 32,000 against 49,000 at the same time last year. These figures show a marked reduction in the scale of receipts and lend additional strength to the smaller crop estimates, 4,100,000 bales being now regarded as an outside figure, on the basis of which present prices are generally looked upon as very moderate. Speculators are beginning to show more confidence again, and we hear from private sources that operations in the next American crop have commenced on the basis of 8¾d. per lb. for middling October-November shipment.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a material improvement, Discounts having decreased £1,000,000, while the Reserve is strengthened by £187,000, bringing up the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities to 41¾ per cent. Reuter quotes discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills at 3¾ per cent., but from private sources we hear of quotations of 3¾ per cent.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY.—Business in sterling exchange opened this morning with a very easy feeling, and transactions took place at 1-16d. under yesterday's closing quotations, but a firmer feeling became apparent later on, owing to the large amount of bills offering, and at the close fully yesterday's rates were established, say :—Bank Bills on London 6 months' sight 1s. 11 7-16d. ; demand 1s 10¾d. to 15-16d.; Credits, 6 months' sight, 1s. 11 9-16d. per rupee. The downward movement in the morning was merely a continuation of the tendency induced yesterday by the reduction of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, and although checked for the moment seems to show that the general opinion favours an easier money market. No decided reaction may take place until the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduce their rates of discount, but there is ample evidence of a plentiful supply of money in the bazaar, which would be forthcoming on the first symptoms of renewed ease, and already the share market shows an increased demand for favourite investments. *Government Paper* is very firmly held, but the enquiry being a shade less active rates are nominally quoted the turn easier. Fours Rs. 102¼ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ ; Fives and a-half Rs. 107½.

SHARES have again been exceedingly active ; and our quotations show a material advance during the day. Bank of Bombay and Colaba Land continue in most request, but Spinning and Weaving scrip has also shared in the improvement. We quote :—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	770
Ditto 2nd Issue	427½
Colaba Land Company	1,390
Mazagon Land	999
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380
Alliance Spinning	2,840
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,335
Morarjee's ditto	1,415
Bombay Burmah Trading Company	1,120

COTTON continues in fair request at about yesterday's prices, but sellers if anything are more disposed to do business. Ready Mawa and Bhownuggur has been in smaller supply, the change of wind keeping out boats, but we hear there are large stocks at the shipping ports, and dealers have shown greater readiness to contract for future delivery.

FREIGHTS have not altered materially, steamers being quiet at £2-13-9 to £2 15s. and sailing vessels still in active request at £3 7-6 for wooden and £3 8-9 to £3-10s. for iron ships. The "Savernake" and "Mabel" arrived to-day, both having been fixed for Liverpool. Some orders have been given out in the former at £3-5 for this month's loading, but in the latter we do not hear of any fresh transactions. The "Persian Empire" will be ready to take in cargo on the 21st instant.

PIECE Goods and YARNS are steady without quotable change in values since yesterday, but there is a air business doing, and sellers are generally asking slightly higher rates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Savernake	Pritchard	Liverpool, Dec. 24.
	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool, Nov. 20

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee.
	Excelsior (s)	Goss	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Ship Liverpool, Shrewsbury, to Liverpool.
Shio Canute, Mathias, to Liverpool.
Ship British India, Roberts, to Havre.
Steamer Nagotana, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Riza, to Liverpool.
Steamer Celia, to Liverpool.
Ship Persian Empire, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVAL.
15 Hydaspes (s) .... Suez, Aden and Galle.

April. DEPARTURE.
15 Baghdad (s) .... Rangoon and N. Ports.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 15.
Dickinson, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment N I, on duty.

APRIL 16.
Burlton, Captain, Bengal Civil Employ, from furlough, from England.
Woodcock, Captain, Fengal 5th Regiment N L I, from furlough, from England.
Smart, Colonel, Madras 16th Regiment N I, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.
Carr, Captain, Bengal 5th Punjab Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Porson, Colonel, 17th Regiment N I, from furlough, from England.
Wilson, Captain, Madras General List, from furlough, from England.
Britten, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Ramsden, Captain, Bengal 3rd Sikhs, from furlough, from England.

APRIL 17.
Jones, Colonel, Engineers, on leave, from Nassick.
Duff, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE—APRIL 17.
Miller, Captain, Bengal 17th Regiment, to join, to Ravul Pindee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 14.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—
Mr J H Nelson, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore, privilege leave for one month, from the 9th July next.
Mr J Ferguson, Depy Conservator of Forests, Nilampore, one year's furlough to Europe, with twenty days' subsidiary leave.
Mr G T Walch, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave.

Mr G S Sage, Dist Engr of Cuddapah, to be Dist Engr of South Arcot, and to join on relief by Lieut-Col A S Moberly.
Lieut-Col A S Moberly, R E, to be Dist Engr, Cuddapah.
Maj H L Prendergast, R E, to be Dist Engr, Trichinopoly.
Lieut-Col R A Roberts R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, and Dist Engr, Madura ; Captain Lieut-Col W F F Farewell, Supdg Engr, 1st grade (Super Engr for Ports and Communications), who is proceeding on furlough for two years, and to join on relief by Lieut-Col Fischer.
Lieut-Col J F Fischer, R E, from the Godavery to the Madura District, to replace Lieut Col Roberts, R E, and to join on relief by Maj Beatty.
Maj J Beatty, R E, from the Visagapatam to the Godavery District, to replace Lieut-Col Fischer, and to join on relief by Maj Hindle.
Maj J W Hindle, in charge of the Vizianagaram Range, to officiate as Dist Engr, Vizianagaram, to replace Maj Beatty, and to assume charge on relief by Mr Nordmann.
Mr K F Nordmann, (Special Rly Engr) to assume charge of the Vizianagaram Range, vice Maj Hindle.
Mr R B Swinton is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 18th June 1874, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Col C P Molony S C, Comdt 25th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years.
The privilege leave of absence for twenty days, granted to Maj R A Walters, S C, Actg Supt of Family Payments and Pensions, is extended to sixty days, Lieut-Col T Ross Church, S C, Comdt Madras Volunteer Guards, will continue to conduct Maj Walter's duties during the absenced and on the responsibility of the latter officer.
The services of Maj A A Davidson, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The services of Lieut-Col G W Cole, of the Infantry, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 3rd class, are, consequent on his promotion, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The services of Surg-Maj C Robertson, M D, are placed at the disposal of the Public Dept.
The services of Surgn-Maj W Fyfe Fabeck, S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Offg Civil Surgeon, Moulmein.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—
Brig-Genl A Howlett, S C, Qr Mr Genl, arrived at Madras on the 8th April 1873.
Maj H L Prendergast, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Dist Engr Trichinopoly, arrived at Madras on the 1st April 1874.
Capt G L Ratken, S C, 1 fig 1st Wing Subaltern 13th N I, arrived at Madras on the 8th April 1874.
Lieut (Brev-Capt) R G Blenkinsop, S C, Adjt, 4th N I, arrived at Madras on the 1st April 1873.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	..	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TRACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment is to be in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MINORS—March 22nd, at Plymouth, Edwin, eldest son of E. Minors, of Bombay, aged 6 years and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOBELL—April 14th, at Cawnpore, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Scobell, of a son.
WESTON—April 7th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Weston, 40th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAUTLEY—WILLIAMS—April 10th, at Bareilly, Captain C. E. Cautley, to Edith May, third daughter of Fleetwood Williams, Esq., C.S.I.

DEATH.

PADFIELD—April 11th, at Ellore, Godavery, Charles Herbert, infant son of the Reverend J. E. Padfield, C. M. S., aged 5 weeks.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

MR. SOUTER'S Report of Feb. 28, on the Bombay riots, will be eagerly scanned for any evidence that can throw fresh light on the only points of controversy which still engage public attention. These are but two : the first being the question whether the police took proper precautions to prevent the riot of Feb. 13 ; the second, whether they are in any way to blame for precipitating the riot of Feb. 15. With regard to the suppression of disturbances, there will, we think, be a general concurrence by readers of Mr. Souter's report in the opinion expressed by Government in the Resolution we published last Saturday, that "the police acted with praiseworthy energy and determination in the suppression of each outbreak as it occurred." It is plain, on the other hand, from Mr. Souter's own narrative, that the precautions taken by the Police on the morning of the 13th were quite insufficient, and that the Commissioner himself, was completely taken by surprise. The Government itself says in its Resolution that "it is not satisfactorily established whether the original outrages were "the result of a preconcerted design or an accidental ebullition of class malevolence," and the Commissioner of Police is desired to "make "a more thorough inquiry on this point." But it seems to us that Mr. Souter has, by his own confession, left himself absolutely without defence for his conduct in not having a sufficient force at hand on the 13th to overawe intending rioters. He himself had made the publication of Jalbhoy's book a serious matter by taking official notice of it; yet, although he deemed the excited state of the Mussulman community a sufficient excuse for a breach of the great principle of religious toleration, he put such faith in the reports of Mahomedan detectives and the assurances of respectable Mahomedan citizens that he persuaded himself the outbreak, which he had suspected was planned for the Friday, would not take place. He, therefore, not only stationed no guard near the Jumma Musjid, but he acknowledges that, when the news about the Riot first reached the Mazagon Police Office, he could only get six mounted policemen together to go with him and restore order. This extraordinary display of credulity on the part of the Chief of the Police in a city like Bombay appears to us to be in itself Mr. Souter's severest condemnation. The Commissioner devotes a number of paragraphs to showing that the rioters did not have it all their own way on the Friday for two or three hours ; and the evidence he brings forward on this point is certainly more trustworthy than that of frightened shopkeepers to whom the time must have seemed to go very slowly that afternoon. But, according to the statement in Mr. Souter's own report (para. 19), it was ten minutes past one o'clock "when a report was brought by a sepoy "that some Mahomedans had attacked Parsee "shops and houses." If we assume that the sepoy took a quarter of an hour to get to the Mazagon Police Office, and that Mr. Souter and his policemen took horse, rode down to the Bhendy Bazaar, put an end to the riot there, and then, galloping on, reached the scene of the principal riot in Abdool Rahmon Street, all in the space of half an hour after receiving the news at Mazagon, it is obvious that the rioters must have had fully three-quarters of an hour's licence, at the very lowest estimate, in which to work their will on their enemies. The Secretary of State will probably consider it unreasonable that this licence should have been allowed them, after all the warnings the Police had had.

As to the affray of the 15th, Mr. Souter puts himself even more hopelessly in the wrong. He actually states, without quoting any authority for the statement, that "*on Saturday, the 14th, "a Mahomedan funeral party, proceeding to their "cemetery at Sonapore, had been in some way "annoyed or interfered with by Parsees who reside "in that neighbourhood ;*" and that "*this "circumstance probably excited the resentment or "the fears of the Mahomedans,*" and led to the extraordinary assemblage at the funerals on Sunday. These funerals, says Mr. Souter, started from different parts of the town, and met on the way to Sonapore. It is clear from his own language that he must suspect this meeting was not fortuitous but concerted, for he accounts for it by suggesting that the Mahomedans were either afraid or resentful—and it is not likely that they were moved by the motive of fear—and that they meant, in fact, to make a demonstration against the Parsees. He certainly adds, on the testimony of Superintendent Mills, that the members of the procession did not appear, on their way to Sonapore, "to be armed in any way, "though some of them may have had sticks under "their clothes ;" but there can be no reasonable doubt that most of them had sticks and some of them probably more deadly instruments. The suggestion that most of the Mussulmans took sticks from a wood-shed near the graveyard after the affray began ought to be tested by an examination of the bludgeons picked up by the Police when the riot was over. It may be, however, that the Police have no such relics of the row ; and, if this be so, we must say it seems strange that a matter of so much importance should have been left uncertain, and that the Police should have to make guesses about the sticks instead of producing proofs. The evidence of Mr. Mills on the point is not of much value, for he only happened to meet the united procession in the Bhooleshwur road, and he had no time for close observation of the men composing it. But Mr. Souter's own admissions regarding the character of the procession are of the highest importance, because they invalidate the argument of Mr. Justice Marriott that the Mussulmans who went to Sonapore on the Sunday morning formed "a lawful assembly." Mr. Souter's description of the way in which this assembly was constituted, and of the motives which induced so many hundred men to march to Sonapore on Feb. 15, is surely sufficient in itself to show that the Police acted most foolishly in allowing such a demonstration to be made, and that they ought either to have dispersed the procession before it came near the Parsee quarter, or to have made the Government send a military force with it strong enough to keep both Parsees and Mahommedans in check. But the Police left everything to chance. Although, as they now allege, they knew there had been a collision at Sonapore on the Saturday, they put no guards in the neighbourhood that night or the next morning, and it appears to have been only by accident that Mr. Mills met the procession on the Sunday and was able to prevent an even more serious affray than actually took place. In fact, Parsees and Mahommedans were left to fight their quarrel out by themselves ; and it is not at all surprising that they availed themselves of the opportunity. Harsh things have been said of Mr. Souter in "the public prints," but we do not know that any critic has exposed his incompetence so thoroughly as he himself has done in this explanation of the causes of Sunday's riot.

As there is no reason why Mr. Souter's report should be published now which would not have justified its publication a week ago, we fear it has only been kept back by the Government for fear the framers of the Parsee memorial should comment upon it. Sir Philip Wodehouse will assuredly reap the reward of this ungracious and shortsighted policy. It would almost appear as if the Government House clique of Bombay fancied they could stop free discussion and escape censure for their faults by practising little tricks in the way of keeping back official reports which convey information essential to a clear understanding of the matter in dispute. But Justice, though she may be slow of pace and may even halt occasionally, is sure in the end to overtake the most powerful offender when he has once been brought to the bar of English public opinion.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Times* publishes the following telegram from its Calcutta correspondent, in correction of the statement that Dr. Smith of the *Friend of India* had been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal :—"The Viceroy has vetoed the Bengal Government's appointment of Dr. Smith to the Council, it is believed, because of a difference of opinion respecting the famine." As the Viceroy gave no reason at all for striking his pen through Dr. Smith's name, we doubt if the Doctor has acted judiciously in assuming that the famine had anything to do with it.

THE first part of a series of "correspondence respecting Turkish proceedings in the neighbourhood of Aden" was issued in London the day the mail left. The correspondence extends from January 11, 1873, to January 12, 1874. A despatch from Brigadier-General Schneider, dated December 7, 1873, describes the measures taken by the British authorities at Aden to compel the evacuation of Lahej by the Turks, and the eventual success of the armed demonstration made by the Aden garrison ; and the General gives it as his opinion that what has been done has led the people around to "recognize the influence and strength of the British Government, which has, apparently without an effort, not only forced Turkish troops to withdraw, with great loss of prestige, from positions they desired to occupy, but has also been able to inflict in a few hours a terrible punishment on the chief who has hitherto defied the authority of the ruler of the country."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following comments on the recent riots in this city :—

"While famine spots are developing in Bengal, the city of Bombay has been during the past fortnight in disgraceful tumult. My last letter was so entirely engrossed with the more absorbing topic, that I had not time to allude to civic disturbances. The Mahomedans, having had their seditious tendencies stamped out for the present in Bengal, have taken the opportunity of proving in Bombay that Islam is still as intolerant and as dangerous to the public peace as ever. A Parsee lately wrote a Gujrati book in which he spoke of Mahomed as having had a child by a courtezan. The word in the vernacular might mean anything, from a public woman to a concubine. A slight disturbance led to the author being hailed before the city magistrate, and being warned to suppress the objectionable part of his book (?) The fanatical section of the Mussulmans, encouraged by this success, gradually worked themselves into a frenzy of religious rage against the Parsees. The latter community, proud of its intelligence and social superiority, and trusting to the protection of the law, were not careful to avoid giving cause of offence. The result was a bloody riot of several day's duration many persons wounded and a few killed in the public streets ; the police utterly demoralized and powerless and rascals. A further resolution was also agreed to, thanking Mr. Tomlin, the secretary of the company, for his services, and presenting him with a year's salary in addition to his current salary.

In my last I expressed my conviction that all attempts to raise marine insurance premiums to a permanently higher level would fail, from the impossibility of obtaining agreement among so many individuals. It turns out that the attempt has broken down even sooner than could have been anticipated. When the underwriters raised their rates here, an angry remonstrance came from Manchester, to the effect that business couldn't afford the charge, and that as the Manchester offices had not raised their terms those now asked in London were simply prohibitive. As a matter of course these protests have had some effect here ; and at Lloyd's week-kneed brethren are already receding from the advance. The late change in the weather and a fortnight's cessation of bad losses have aided this determination, and in fact the bold resolution to raise the rates all round will evaporate by slow degrees. The only cure for the mischief will be a thorough clearing out of Lloyd's, which is frequented by men who have no business there at all, who are ready enough to accept insufficient premiums, but are very slow at settling undoubted losses, and who "dodge" particular average claims in a way that is simply scandalous.

A case in which Albert Grant figures as defendant was decided by Vice-Chancellor Malins on Wednesday. It is a good deal talked about, and is spoken of by some of the journals here as illustrating the enormous profits accruing to promoters of public companies. It really does nothing of the sort ; for in this case Grant made little or no profit ; but it shows how much he stood to win had the mine proved a success, and what enormous mischief his transactions may cause to innocent people. In 1871 Grant brought out the Mineral Hills mine, by an issue of £300,000 in debentures bearing 15 per cent. interest. They were all subscribed and commanded a premium ; yet in six months the mine was acknowledged to be a failure, and the half-year's interest was all the debenture-holders ever got for their bonds, which are now utterly worthless. The circumstances of the original inception are these. An American named Mr. Ashbury Harpending came over to London to sell this property, which he represented to be of enormous value ; he was introduced by Frederick Doulton, the once well known member for Lambeth, since dead, to Grant, who bought the property from the astute Yankee for £230,000, paying cash to this amount. Grant next formed a company called the California Mining Company to assume the responsibility of the bargain with a nominal capital of £1,000,000, the said company consisting of seven of his own clerks who were the sole shareholders and directors. The Mineral Hills Silver Mining Company was next formed, and it bought from the California Company the property for the sum of £480,000, of which one-half was to be in shares and the other cash. The Mineral Hills prospectus was then issued for a capital of £300,000 as already mentioned, in debentures. The effect of this arrangement was that Grant as the seller of the property—the California Mining Company being simply a blind for the purpose partly of complying with the Companies' Act, and partly of keeping his name out of the prospectus—received for his £230,000 the sum of £240,000 and an equal value in shares. Had the scheme turned out a success he would thus have realised exactly a quarter of a million sterling *minus* the expenses of promotion. This was what he stood to win, but as the concern turned out a failure his shares are worthless, and he had only £10,000 to cover heavy expenses, anxiety, worry, and odium beyond all measure. Thus it may be perfectly true, as he says, that he is a loser by the transaction. The winner was the intelligent Mr. Harpending, from whom I believe it has been found impracticable to obtain the restitution of any thing, although the ruined debenture-holders have begged and threatened in every note of the gamut of remonstrance and menace. These facts all came out in the suit before Vice-Chancellor Malins, which was instituted by a Mr. Thomas Smith to obtain £1,750 as his share of the agreement made between Grant and Doulton. Smith has gained his case with costs, and Grant, who seems to have performed his contract with Doulton honourably, finds himself on a technical point the loser of another £3,000 at least. This illustrates the risks he runs. Sometimes he wins nothing, but is saddled with a heritage of law-suits for years afterwards. Yet in the long run he must make large sums of money. All his actions are those of a man who has hundreds of thousands to spare. He is now building on the grounds of the old Kensington rookery a house, or rather palace, which will be one of the sights of London. He has bought Millais' pictures for this season, paying 6,000 guineas for them and pronouncing them "dirt cheap" at the price. As for the purchase of Leicester Square, of which you long ago heard, that is only a bagatelle in a vast annual expenditure. The constant law-suits are the dark side to the picture. He is never out of law. I suppose there is not a criminal solicitor of eminence whom he has not at some time or other retained to defend some case. Only a small part of these get into the journals. Grant with all his daring and enterprise is, and certainly looks, an anxious, nervous man, who shrinks from exposure and scandal, and it is his hard fate to be in constant trouble on that account. People get to know his weakness and persecute him with claims on the chance of being bought off, which, according to popular rumour, they very often are. But, do what he will, law-suits follow him like *atra cura* behind the horseman. Even a philanthropic action, such as the purchase of Leicester Square, is followed by a Chancery suit, instituted by a litigious parishioner with some sort of a claim to part of the ground. Grant's election for Kidderminster was a triumph, but it is followed up by a petition against him on the ground of bribery and what not, which he will have to defend. Never was such an unfortunate man in respect of law. It is the *aliquid amari* which spoils the brimming cup of his prosperity. With reference to Kidderminster one of the stories here is, that shortly before the election he gave an order for £70,000 worth of Brussels carpets, the staple manufacture of the place, which he immediately resold at a loss of 10 per cent.—thus, in fact, expending £7,000 as a douceur to the leading employers. Of course there is not a word of truth in this, but it shows how calumny does his footsteps.

Another journalistic change has occurred here. Mr. J. D. Daly who succeeded Sinnett, now at Allahabad, in the editorship of the *Evening Standard*, has accepted the editorship of the Geneva paper, the *Swiss Times*, which is to change its name to the *Continental Herald*. He is also, I believe, to have a share in the property. Mr. Daly was once English teacher in the Jews' Free School.

Some anxiety is felt here as to the fate of the Achilles, steamer, belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company, which left Liverpool on the 10th bound for the East with a valuable cargo of Manchester and other goods. In the ordinary course she should have been reported some days since as having passed Gibraltar, but nothing has been heard of her. As much as 30 guineas per cent. had been paid on her at Lloyd's up to last night. She may have damaged her machinery and be proceeding under sail, but the excessive bad weather she must have encountered has given rise to grave apprehensions.

The cotton market has been very excited for some days this week, of which, and of prospects generally, more in my next.

COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

THE particulars of the India Loan Bill were stated in the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton on Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, for it was about midnight before the Under-Secretary finished his statement, so that I suppose your readers have as yet got no information beyond what a meagre Reuter's telegram could give you. The proposal is not a very big one, and has not at all affected the money market, since of the total named—£10,000,000—only £3,000,000 is wanted now, and that is given simply by an average reduction of the Council drawings to the extent of about £400,000 a month. The reduced amount of the bills will make up the £3,000,000 in rather less than six months, by the end of which time the Marquis of Salisbury estimates we shall know whether the remaining £7,000,000 will be wanted. The Bill which passed through Committee yesterday, and will, I suppose, reach the Lords to-morrow, names the period within which the loan may be raised, extending to 1879—which may be a purely formal arrangement, or may, on the other hand, be designed to provide for the contingency of another famine year succeeding the present, as some persons apprehend. In proposing the second reading, Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary for India announced that after the Council bills on the 1st proximo are drawn, the total would be reduced by a further £200,000 a month. In other words, the original drawings, as he mentioned on Friday night, having been £1,300,000, and the reduction at first made being £400,000, the total to be drawn monthly at the date commencing 15th April should be £700,000, or £350,000 a fortnight. For the last two months, however, the drawings were not £400,000 less but only £300,000 less, and thus the total amount of £3,000,000 will, as I have said, be made up in not quite six months. I will not enter on the politics of this measure :—I am only concerned with the finance of it ; and therefore I may say, that although there has been a good deal of adverse criticism of the Government scheme, chiefly, I feel bound to say, on the part of the *Times*, it has been very well received by business men, who, irrespective of India administration, are satisfied with the gradual and safe character of the mode in which the loan is to be carried out. The public mind here is utterly indisposed for heroic measures of any kind, and it is therefore reassuring to find that in addition to dull trade we are not to be harassed with a crisis in the money market or advanced rates of discount in order to gratify the weakness of a Minister for doing something grand. The only way in which we shall be affected will be in an increase of shipments of silver to balance the reduction in the amount of Council Bills, and that being spread over a wide period will really not press severely. Accordingly not the slightest effect has been produced on our money market yet, although indirectly the consequences are not inconsiderable. A large amount of French gold coin has been withdrawn this week for Paris, it is assumed to buy silver, and had it not been for the dulness of trade which limits the discount requirements here a rise in our rates would soon follow. Our safety lies in the fact that there is no permanence in these demands just now, and that by the gradual reduction of the Indian Bills the buying of silver will at no particular date be specially active, nor may it be such as to necessitate an importation from the Continent of silver in any shape, since large supplies are even now on the way here from America and Mexico.

The drain of gold hence to Paris, I should say, is partly explained, not by the wants of remitters to India, but by the arrangements of the Bank of France, which is accumulating a large stock of specie in order to be in a position soon to resume specie payments. A curious fact is mentioned in the *Journal des Débats* of Tuesday, the editor pronouncing it beyond his power to explain. The Bank of Belgium on Saturday last raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.—the second movement upwards in a week. The reason, it turns out, is that coin has been for some time steadily ebbing away from Belgium into France, and the Belgium establishment is driven to protect its 25 franc pieces. Simultaneously, it is found, coin flows in Switzerland, Alsace, and other countries towards Paris, and Bank of France notes are actually at a premium in the last-named province. This fact—notes of an inconvertible currency at a premium—is, as Mrs. Malaprop would say, a remarkable *anemone*, though of course it is only accidental and cannot possibly last.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will recommend to the shareholders at the meeting on the 15th proximo a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan, in liquidation, on Monday last, a resolution was passed authorising the liquidators to return to the shareholders a further sum of 10s. per share out of the British troops with artillery called in haste from various quarters and concentrated in Bombay. So far as can be judged from the published proceedings, the police authorities had ample warnings, and showed the most culpable neglect of them. Of course the affair had only to become really serious in order to be absolutely put down. But it is a disgrace that the capital of Western India should have been even for a couple of days in the hands of a mob, and require to be rescued from it by fieldguns and bayonets.

MR. T. RYAN, an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, who was formerly employed as an Engineer on the Madras Railway and was subsequently agent for Mr. Geo. Wythes, the contractor for the Thull Ghaut Works of the G. I. P. Railway, has addressed a letter to the Madras Government in which he offers to undertake the construction of the Harbour Works, as sanctioned by the Government of India. He says that, as the Bengal Famine will close every outlet of expenditure, and that consequently the work would in all probability have to be delayed, he is prepared to submit two propositions. The first of these is to construct the harbour at the estimated local rates with a small addition to cover interest of money, and he is prepared in that case to wait a year or two, if necessary, for payment of any expenditure he may incur under sanction. The second proposal is that he should act for the Government in the capacity of a contractor's agent. The engineer appointed by Government, he remarks, would exercise the minutest supervision over every detail of expenditure and construction, but he stipulates that he should be left unfettered as to the manner and mode of giving the best and most practical effect to his directions. That is to say he offers the Government the use of his experience as a contractor and, in return, asks 7 per cent. upon the expenditure, in addition to any saving which he might effect under the estimate : or 10 per cent. upon the expenditure, and 5 per cent. upon the saving. In either case, he says, the percentage might, in order that there might be no inducement to exceed the estimate, be limited by the amount of the estimate if that was exceeded, or by the outlay, should it fall below that. Or, if no alterations or modification in the plans took place during the construction, and that the estimate was exceeded, he would be willing that the percentage upon the estimate itself should be diminished by an amount calculated upon the excess at 10 per cent. This, of course, assuming that such excess were due to faulty management. Mr. Ryan argues that this proposal amounts to an offer to effect a saving to Government of at least from 7 to 10 per cent., and he further says that if no objection was made to his undertaking other work at the same time he might be induced to modify even these terms. As a practical evidence of his *bona fides* he undertakes to lodge a lac of rupees, under either form of his proposal. The Madras Government has forwarded the letter to Mr. Parkes (whose plans for the Harbour Works have been approved), and who is at present in England, and has further telegraphed to him to communicate at once personally with Mr. Ryan.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO GOVERNMENT.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamsheed*, Mr. Mayhew, Barrister, Legal Remembrancer to Government, proceeds to England next month, on twelve months' leave.

THE S. S. CHALDEA.—We are requested to state that the wreck of the s. s. Chaldea, which was announced to take place at Kochra Creek, will, instead, take place at Messrs. Menesse & Co.'s auction-room in this city.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Milkardis Kanbatis, a seaman of the British ship St. Elmo, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK, the well-known Bhattia millionaire, and his son Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, who left Bombay in December last for Kutch, their native country, are expected to return here on Monday morning by the Kurrachee mail steamer Euphrates.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Zuckeria Bandar concerning the death of one Soma Gunnoo, aged about thirty years. The jury found that death was caused by injuries received by a block of stone having accidently fallen upon him.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN HANDICRAFT.—The *Sumacher Bahadur* expresses its disapproval of the existing system of education, which it considers useless, and advocates the introduction of practical instruction in useful handicraft and useful industries, such as carpentering, smiths' work, agriculture, &c.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a Parsee, name unknown, apparently about fifty years old, was found floating in the Gowala Tank. The body was taken out, but none of the Parsees of that neighbourhood know anything of the deceased. Endeavours are being made to discover his relatives.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, one Mahomed Abdoola and another were charged with assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Quade, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Constable Beecher with being a vag

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his Budget as follows:—The revenue for the year 1873 had been £77,375,000, and the expenditure £76,500,000, which includes the amount paid on account of the Geneva award and the expenses attending the Ashantee expedition. The revenue for the year 1874 is virtually based on the calculations made in January last by Mr. Gladstone, which set it down at £78,000,000 and the expenditure at £72,500,000, thereby showing a surplus of £5,500,000. The income-tax is to be reduced by one penny and the sugar duties are to be abolished from the 1st May.

A reduction of the national debt is to be made by terminable annuities of £450,000, expiring in the year 1885. One million is to be contributed towards the relief of local taxation, and horse licenses are to be abolished, thus leaving a surplus of £472,000.

Referring to the claims of India, Sir Stafford said that the Indian executive must be left to its own responsibility, and he deprecated any direct aid from imperial sources.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, replying to General Shute (Member for Brighton), said that the evils arising from the supersession of colonels were gradually disappearing and would probably remedy themselves.

THE HACKNEY ELECTION ANNULLED.

The Hackney election has been annulled.

[Mr. Fawcett will probably, therefores get a seat for this borough.]

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A colliery explosion has taken place at Dukinfield, resulting in 51 persons being killed.

THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

The French Government has counselled Baron de Lesseps to accept the decision of the International Commission regarding the Suez Canal dues.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

By adding to the revenue the interest on Government loans to local bodies, the surplus reaches a total of six millions, which amount will be transformed into terminable annuities. The Budget is generally approved of.

Mr. J. Holker, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor General.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

Lord G. Hamilton has announced the creation of the appointment of Inspector of Her Majesty's vessel on the Indian station.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 17TH APRIL.

The s.s. "Golconda" with outward mails for Bombay left to-day at 9 P.M

The s.s. "Khiva" for Galle left at four this afternoon.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dholleras 5¼d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 1 6/32d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96.
4½ do. do.	98.
5½ do. do.	102.
3 do. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	95½.
Bar Silver	58 7/16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	Inc.	£187,500.
Bills discounted	Dec.	£1,000,000.
Bullion ..... £22,250,000.		

THE Yarkand treaty has been ratified by the Viceroy.

THE latest news from Mandalay is that the King of Burmah is about to send an Embassy to the Emperor of Russia and the Shah of Persia.

THE Ceylon Pearl Fishery closed on the 7th. instant. The Government share of oysters was 1,279,881, the amount realized being Rs. 1,01,199

MAJOR C. PARSONS, of the 3rd Buffs, is appointed to succeed Colonel Colley as Professor of Military Administration and Law at the Staff College.

THE total quantity of tea exported from China last season, we are told, was 54,864,663lbs, being nearly two million pounds more than was exported in 1872.

SIR EDWARD CREASY, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, owing to continued ill-health, has applied for, and obtained, leave of absence to proceed to Europe for twelve months.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces purposes leaving Allahabad on Monday next for Calcutta, where, it is expected, he will remain for about a week. He will be the Viceroy's guest.

THE relief movement of troops for the season 1874-75 will be found in another column. The changes are very few as compared with former years, and this no doubt has been influenced by the Famine in Bengal.

MR. MORGAN, the British Consul at Tientsin, has published an official notification that British subjects have no right under treaty to trade or reside in Pekin, and that it is not proposed to assert any such right.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* announces that a dák arrived at Lahore on Sunday last. The news brought by it had however been anticipated by the bearer of the treaty. Our contemporary has been given to understand that arrangements will soon be made for the return journey of the

Hadjera Ismail Khan correspondent of the ... paper reports that in Bonair the Dowlat... and Ashizaie tribes are fighting with each other, the subject being a land dispute. Eighty men are said to have been killed and 30 wounded. The Akhoond of Swat, on hearing of this, sent two or three Raceses to settle the dispute.

Our Aden correspondent believes that efforts ... still being made to obtain the release of the ... State prisoner Sultan Abdoola. This Chief ... visited the Resident's house several times during the week preceding the departure of the last mail from Aden, followed closely by mounted sowars, but of course, what happened at the interviews has not transpired.

THE Aden Parsees have, as our readers are aware, been subscribing towards a fund for the relief of Parsees who suffered during the Mahomedan riots. The amount now subscribed is about Rs. 1,300, and there are hopes that Rs. 2,000 will yet be gathered. This movement is very creditable to the Parsee residents of Aden, among whom Mr. Cowasjee Dinshah is conspicuous.

ANOTHER victim to the sharks of the Red Sea is reported. The French transport Aveyron, which lately passed Aden from Toulon on the way to Saigon, lost one of her crew outside of Aden harbour. He had been working with the chains when he tumbled overboard. He never rose again, and as the water teemed with sharks there was no doubt that he had been dragged down almost instantaneously.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, and Captain W. Fentiman, of the P. and O. steam-ship Mooltan, will be held at the Fort Police Court, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M., to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam-ship Chaldea whilst in mid channel off Vingorla, in charge of Captain Lewis.

A CASE of sucide is reported from Kussowlee. Corporal Macarthy, of H. M.'s 25th Regiment, was found, at tattoo, on the night of the 10th with the upper portion of his head blown away and presenting a most ghastly appearance. He had barred all the doors and windows of his quarters, so that he might not be interfered with. He was a man who bore a very good character, but his comrades had noticed that for some time past his manner had been moody and desponding.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that rain fell at Mahableshwur on the night of the 15th, after a very hot season, and that the station is now charmingly cool. The weather in Bombay this week has been curiously variable. On Wednesday we had an extremely hot, dry, and almost suffocating wind, and the heat at night was intolerable. Thursday was less oppressive; and all yesterday there was an overcast sky, and a strong wet wind blew steadily from the south-west, making one almost fancy that the monsoon had set in.

THE *British Medical Journal* understands that a cremation society has been formed in this country, which proposes in the first instance to publish for signature a declaration. Some considerable subscriptions have been contributed to assist in promoting the objects of the society. The following is the agreed wording of the declaration:—We, the undersigned, disapprove the present custom of burying the dead, and we desire to substitute some mode which shall rapidly resolve the body into its component elements by a process which cannot offend the living, and shall render the remains perfectly innocuous. Until some better method is devised we desire to adopt that usually known as cremation. Mr. W. Eassie, C.E., 1 Great Winchester-buildings, is the secretary of the society *pro tem*, and to him signatures of the declaration may be addressed.

MILITARY ITEM.

THE Queen's regulations and orders for the Army now in course of re-issue contain some important modifications of existing rules, one of which relating to the arrest of soldiers for minor offences has given great satisfaction throughout the ranks. Hitherto such of the men as have been absent from barracks after roll-call without leave, or have caused a disturbance by quarrelling, or have been negligent of their personal appearance or the equipment placed in their charge, or have been guilty of any such small breach of discipline—all these have had to be arrested as soon as possible and kept in custody in the guard-room until the charges against them can be inquired into and adjudicated upon by the proper authorities. The soldiers thus under arrest are kept away from their daily duties, which have consequently to be performed by their comrades, and it has often happened that while one man was kept in the guard room on some trivial charge another man has had to groom his horse or do his turn at cleaning and coal-carrying. The new regulation is that all defaulters of this nature, instead of being placed in custody, are to be allowed to remain in their barrack room on a sort of parole, prisoners at large, until their cases can be investigated. The men are pleased by the confidence implied by this concession, which has hitherto only been extended to commissioned officers, and the ordinary routine of barrack and regimental duties will be free from the many hindrances occasioned by the old system.

BANDORA TOLL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent "M.D.'s" enquiries regarding the "tolls on Mahim Causeway" I beg to subjoin excerpt of a memorandum from the Collector of Tannah, in reply to a representation lately made on the subject.

The fact of their houses being simply situated on the other side of a toll bar does not preclude payment of toll fees; the Act no way recognises distances people may live from a toll bar, or the distance they may elect to proceed on roads on which tolls are placed.

Hearses are not exempt from payment of toll fees though conveying a corpse, they still nevertheless come under the description of a conveyance or carriage.

Bandora, 17th April. D. M

COTTON FRAUDS COMMISSION.

THE Commission met again on Wednesday, the 15th inst., when Mr. S. J. Harrison was examined as follows:—

Question 117—Will you state the nature of your appointment, when you joined the department, and where you have been employed from that date?

Answer—I am inspector of cotton in Bombay and have charge of all the presses in Colaba. I was appointed to the Department in December 1863, and have been in Bombay ever since with the exception of two months, in the beginning of 1864, when I was in Coompta as deputy inspector.

Question 118—Will you be good enough to give a short account, from your experience and knowledge of presses, of the different ways in which cotton is adulterated?

Answer—At present there is no cotton adulteration carried on in Bombay. Cotton that is received here and that is found to be adulterated at the presses is all cotton that is adulterated up-country. That comes to Bombay in docras and half-pressed bales, and it is to the contents of these docras and half pressed bales that my inspection is confined. My duties of inspection are limited to the presses. I should state that in the beginning of 1865 I made an attempt to examine some cotton which a merchant was weighing at the Arthur Bunder. He disputed my right to inspect it, and the matter was reported to the Inspector-in-Chief. This led to a reference to the Government Solicitor, who gave it as his opinion that the inspectors might examine cotton which was offered for sale upon the Green, but where cotton was intended for compression it would be well to wait till it was brought to the screws, and then to examine it. We see that the condition of the greater part of the cotton that is opened out at the presses I should say that from 15 to 20 per cent. of all such cotton is examined by the sub-inspectors who are employed under me. In my division, which is Colaba division, there are eight press-houses, containing 79 presses, and the sub-inspectors, six in number, are distributed among them.

Question—149 Will you describe in what manner inspection is carried on?

Answer—The sub-inspectors watch the cotton while the packages are being opened out at the presses, and if they notice any adulteration, the matter is brought to my notice, and I take such steps as may be required, that is to say, if cotton is found very badly adulterated, and it can be improved by cleaning, the owner of it is asked to take it away and clean it. Often when stones and sand are in the cotton, merchants are found to be very willing to extract those foreign substances themselves. I have no doubt, however, that but for the supervision of the inspectors a great deal of that matter would pass with the cotton into the full-pressed bales. In 1863-64, or the year after the Act was passed, it was found that there was a great decrease in adulteration of the cotton received in Bombay. This will be found mentioned by the Chamber of Commerce in its report for that year. That improvement continued, and there is a notice of it in the Chamber's Report for 1865-66. In 1868-69 there was, however, a sudden rise in prices, and then there was a great deal of adulteration, which was observed by myself and also reported in the public prints. That was chiefly in Broach cotton, which until then had been about the best in the Bombay market. It has been stated in evidence given in this place since that Broach cotton was extremely adulterated till 1868-69, and that the improvement in it dates from then. A marked improvement had, however, taken place long previous to that date, as may be seen from a letter of the Chamber of Commerce to Government, dated the 9th January 1862. In that letter it is stated as the effect of Regulation III of 1829, having been put in force in 1850, that the cotton of that district from being the "most adulterated" had become the "best cotton in the market." Then, as I have before said, owing to a rise in prices adulteration reappeared in 1868-69. Matters improved in the two following years, and in 1871-72 complaints of adulteration again prevailed. In that year I may mention that the cotton about which there was most complaint was Broach cotton, and as this came to be adulterated, so likewise was cotton from the native states in the neighbourhood of Broach and also in Kattyar. As an instance of the gross adulteration practised in 1871-72, I may refer to a lot of Cutch cotton brought to be pressed at Colaba. Out of 58 bales a quantity of fine sand was taken amounting to 6½ tons, and out of another lot of 110 bales we extracted as much 7¼ tons. If it had not been for the interference of this Department that sand would undoubtedly have gone to England pressed with the cotton, because an attempt was actually made to press the cotton in that State, and it was not until it had been cleaned three or four times at my desire that the quantity of sand I have mentioned was removed. Mr. Melville, in his report for 1871-72, to the Directors of the Mofussil Company, says as follows:—"Churka produced in Broach was of fine quality, but that which arrived from Baroda was generally grossly adulterated." Speaking of cotton in the Veerumgaum district in the same report Mr. Melville states:—"In the town of Veerumgaum you could not have got 250 candies of cotton that would have classed 'Fair Dholleras' in Liverpool. You must understand by this the cotton cleaned by the native charka in the town of Veerumgaum. The cotton brought in from the districts in docras was, as a rule, a better style of cotton, there being less adulteration, unless in the case of cotton coming from the Native States, which you might be sure was adulterated with sand, seed, water or anything else, that first came to hand." In 1872-73 there has been very little adulteration indeed, and as far as I have been able to observe up to the present date in this season, there is still less.

(To be continued.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

YOUR Aden correspondent was good enough to mention some particulars about Dr. Livingstone's body being transferred to the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, but I am afraid the incident was not so impressive as he made it out to be. Very few people saw the body hoisted on board, and there was nothing romantic or sentimental in the way in which this work was done. The sailors were busy hoisting bales on deck. The coffin was brought quietly alongside. The sailors left their work for a second, slung up the coffin rapidly, pushed it across the top of the bales, stowed it away, and then went on with their work as impassively as though their task had not been interrupted even by the most trivial circumstance—like Thackeray's Charlotte and Werther, perhaps.

"Charlotte, when she saw his body
Borne before her on a shutter
Like a well-conducted person,
Went on cutting bread and butter."

Except the sailors actually engaged in hoisting the coffin up the ship's side, I do not suppose that more than three people in the whole steamer saw the important transaction. It will be amusing if the ubiquitous artists of some of the London or New York illustrated papers represent the scene on board the Malwa in the manner which would naturally suggest itself—the coffin borne between two lines of passengers, who are all standing with their hats off, some weeping, and all looking very glum.

I DARESAY many a queer thing has happened in connection with P. and O. voyages. You may remember some: I remember some: we all remember some—in fact, I daresay some of us are giggling already at having our memories jogged upon this subject. An old traveller gave me one of his reminiscences the other day which is sufficiently curious to be worth mentioning. He was a comparatively young man when he embarked at Southampton on board the Delta, outward bound. Nothing particular occurred until the steamer reached Gibraltar. Here an official and his wife were to land, and as they pushed off in their boat they good naturedly asked our friend if he would like to see the town for a short time, for if so they would make room for him in their boat. He accepted the offer. The oarsmen had not gone many yards from the ship's side when the lady began to exhibit extraordinary symptoms of uneasiness. In a few minutes there was a new passenger in the boat! Our friend says it was the most remarkable circumstance he ever encountered. The infant who was thus strangely and abruptly introduced to the world is probably a dashing maiden captivating the *preux chevaliers* of Gibraltar. I wonder if she knows this story, and that a stern old Indian bachelor knows all about that hour when she dawned upon existence? I forgot to mention that he said the boatmen wanted to charge extra for the unexpected addition of cargo, but bad as Spanish and Maltese boatmen are I believe they are too gallant to be guilty of making so unreasonable a demand.

I THINK it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Mull obtrudes himself so prominently upon the notice of the public. For some time past every scrap of praise of the little organist who has pleased us all so much has been copied into the *Times of India*, and even the nonsense of native papers has been honoured in the same fashion. Regarding this last matter Mr. Mull made it the occasion of a letter in which (as if he were in the habit of preparing all the extracts about the juvenile wonder which appear in your contemporary) he expressed his astonishment that the extract had appeared where it did, and then went on to favour the public with a copy of an absurd letter which a Portuguese had addressed to him in good faith. There was really so little call for this letter that the reason why it was written must have been that Mr. Mull was suffering from a severe fit of *cacoethes scribendi* which has stuck to him to the present time. Your remarks about the Byculla Schools concert were certainly good humoured, if not correct—which I am very far from asserting, as I agree with all you said—and did not in the least call for Mr. Matthias Mull doffing his coat and turning up his sleeves to fight you in a ring of his own choosing. Whatever Mr. Mull's vanity may be, surely it is not so extensive as to make him assume that because he is in Bombay nobody dare say a word about our gatherings but he. "Dost thou think, because thou art Matthias Mull, there shall be no more musical criticism i'the city!" Sir Toby, thou shouldst have cast eyes upon this last Malvolio! His musical abilities correspond to the cross garters of thy friend the steward, and the object in whose favour he seeks to shine is the Lady Public Applause. For this purpose he hath resorted to several most rare devices, so that in his newspaper he praiseth up his own sweet graces and also those of his intimates and relations, and is rewarded by seeing in the same place praises of his generosity, self-denial, cleverness, and what not, harped forth by "F. D. S." and similar unprejudiced friends. I'faith, a rare modest world, Sir Toby—a rare modest world! But we should simply die of weariness of Modesty and her perpetual coy face if we had not men of the stamp of thy immortal Malvolio to make us laugh at their tricks and humours.

A CORRESPONDENT rates me soundly for what he presumes I do not know. Here is a specimen of his hectoring, and I leave it to any reasonable soul whether I could be expected to know some of the mysterious items which he alludes to:—"Tatler" knows that Government is building mews behind Taylor's private hotel for the safe keeping of horses and carriages during the day belonging to the Government officials. But, "Tatler" does not know that there will be a telegraph office, with the necessary instrument, wire, &c., to work the wire from the new Secretariat to the mews, conveying orders for carriages. A little bird whispers softly to the writer that by and bye a wire will run to the Bombay Club ordering hot tiffins for the Secretaries—hence the refusal of Government to grant the Club a new site for the Club house on account of the distance.

"Tatler" has reported a speech of a hon'ble member of the Council objecting to the rails laid in narrow lanes for the Tramway. But "Tatler" does not know the speech made by an hon'ble member at home before its delivery at the Council. The writer cannot report it verbatim, but it went on something in this fashion—about death of buggy-wallas, and the dear deaf old women,—children going to school being crushed to jelly—20 accidents a day;—increasing pay and work of coroners—frightening horses and babies, &c., &c.

"Tatler" knows perhaps the charge per day in Watson's Hotel. But "Tatler" does not know that there is a hotel in this tight little island where the charge for each person per month is only six rupees—vide sigoboard on the Kalbadavie road over the gold and silver native embroidery shop.

"Tatler" knows what a nuisance the halalcore service is in Bombay. One cannot go out in the morning to sniff a little fresh air when he must needs sniff something one never dreams of—"Tatler" should, I opine, suggest something to put a stop to this nuisance altogether. The writer of this most respectfully begs to offer a suggestion. Why not make the men do their work in the evening, say from 6 to 10? I assume that it takes just four hours in the morning to do this work at present. I am sure the public of Bombay will appreciate this suggestion, and gladly help the Health Officer's flock and fold to carry this most desirable improvement. At all events give it a month's trial. The perambulations of carts and promenades of loathsome baskets will be no more a sight for a scare.

SIR,—I am a steady going old man, fond of my pog—but of that no matter. I like to do things in a quiet sort of way, as the saying is. When I drive the quiet old buggy-horse which I told you about last week, I dislike being made the hero of narrow escapes by hard-driving gentlemen, whether Europeans or natives. For one thing, my horse can't get quick enough out of the way, and for another my nerves are so easily upset that nothing but a peg can restore their tone again. I know it has been remarked that I rather like my nerves being upset—but of that no matter, as I have said already. There are several European gentlemen who are my terror when they are on the dickey. There is one especially who, I feel convinced, will prove my bodily ruination some day. He has a buggy and a fiery little devil of a horse—white, we shall say. This turn-out seems to be always darting round corners and flashing past you like the courser in Burger's Leonora. How it escapes from taking innumerable wheels off (mine among them) and sending them spinning after it like a double line of Catherine wheels, is a mystery to me. It must be a mystery also to the driver. He has a very round face, which is surmounted by a Brigand-like felt. He is always smoking, and always has a negligée air which makes you think how easily, if providentially, he drives. The whip is stuck in the socket—no use for it with such a horse; his left hand he places upon his left knee; his right, held very low down, holds the reins loosely—no use for a tight rein with such a horse. He appears to aim at giving you the impression that there is really no use of doing anything with such a horse. The only visible sign of existence he gives you beyond smoking is a twitch occasionally at the reins, and shouting a loud "Hi! hi!" as he and his vehicle swoop down upon some miserable foot passenger or compel staid conveyances like mine to pull up to let him pass. I always seem to be hearing that "Hi! hi!" behind me. At the Bunder, when I go there of an evening, I am almost sure to arrive at a time when the stout gentleman with the Brigand topee is stepping into his buggy, with his cheroot ablaze between his teeth, and the next instant I am startled with a mighty rushing sound, a "Hi! hi!" and there is just time to catch a glimpse of the easy-driving gentleman as he flashes past you and carries his "Hi! hi!s" away into the distance. When I am coming home from church, and my mind is in the calm serene mood appropriate to the occasion, that infernal Hi! Hi! suddenly breaks upon my ear and causes me instantaneously to feel irreligious. When I am at a tea party, a love feast, anywhere in fact, that electric buggy-horse and serene Jehu are sure to rush upon me round a corner like a whirlwind, nearly upset my sober equipage, and completely knock down my equanimity. Of late I have even come to dream of this driver, and in the midnight hours I am frequently aroused by the fancied sound of "Hi! hi!" which a foreign-looking gentleman, who has been sitting cross-legged on my chest, has bawled into my ears with the force of a Polyphemus. I hope I shall survive my troubles. I am resigned.

I SEE that the sweet singers and musicians of Bombay, though they are always quarrelling with those nuisances of civilized life, the critics, have the good sense, so far as the public can judge, to remain on excellent terms with one another. None of them are ever envious or sulky: all take their parts as they are arranged without quarrelling; and their greatest delight when off the stage is to indulge in mutual felicitations on each other's successes. How different is this happy state of things from what one too often sees among the amateurs of less favoured cities. I remember, when I lived long ago in a Colonial city, near (let me say) the Mountains of the Moon, the heartburnings that our amateur concerts gave rise to among the performers threatened at times to shatter society into very small pieces. The ladies were, of course, as a rule the principal offenders, as, if they kept the peace themselves, they generally managed to set all the men by the ears. I remember one case in which a poor professional player who had come to try his luck amongst us and had made a bad thing of it—we thought so much of our amateurs that we used to look quite coldly on professionals—unwittingly brought us to the verge of a civil war. The poor man had helped in a humble way at some of the amateur concerts, and the great ladies who lived in our fashionable quarter, on Mount Adonais, were gracious enough to promise that, if he got up an entertainment for his own benefit, they would not only patronise him by taking tickets but would even sing some songs for him. Enraptured with this condescension the musician went his way, and betook himself to another quarter of the town, chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers, but where also dwelt a charming lady with as sweet and well trained a voice as any one would wish to hear. The lady was as amiable as she was clever, and she gladly consented to the musician's request that she would take part in the concert. Delighted with his success, the musician hastened back to the house of the *prima donna* of Mount Adonais, and said he was sure his concert would go off well as he had now secured the two best singers in the whole city. But, to his amazement, the lady of Mount Adonais looked coldly upon him, and said:—"Oh! that is another thing; I do not know that I can sing in company with any one who does not belong to our set." The *prima donna* herself, it must be said, was by no means a great lady. When she first made her appearance in the colony, everybody looked shyly on her, and she sang so well that all the ladies said she must have been a professional. But she was a fascinating dame, and she soon made her way among our too susceptible society till, from being taken notice of, she began to be looked up to, and invitations to her home were coveted even by men who once used to sneer at her as a Colonial Becky Sharp. The musician ought to have known that such a lady would stand most of all on punctilious, because her position was so ticklish that she could not afford to run the risk of appearing on the same platform with one who, though certainly her equal in every quality that makes a woman worthy of respect and admiration, had a husband rich enough to buy up the whole lot of the Adonais people, but still only a store-keeper. But the musician was not a man of the world, and, instead of holding his tongue, he went about talking of this strange antagonism between two such estimable ladies till the whole colony was divided into two camps, who were ready to fight one another for the honour of their fair ladies. At last, a judicious mediator appeared, who calmed the excitement by raising a subscription to send the musician away. I mention this little anecdote just to show what petty passions may disturb the peace of a colonial society in which gentility counts for more than it does elsewhere because few people can tell who were their own grandmothers. Of course, nothing of the kind could happen in the well-regulated society of an Indian city.

HIGH COURT.—18TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT]

SUMMARY SUIT.

151-72—Tyebjee and Sayani—Limjee Nowrojee Banajee vs. Canjee Khetsey.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

616-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aishabai, widow of Shaik Mahomed Patel and others—Remington, Hore and Langley, and Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

235-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Kemp Jacombe Hood and others v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn Cleveland and Peile.

448-73—M. H. Khan—Mahomed Ibrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J. C. Cama.

206-72—M. H. Khan—Sha Umbaram Tribhovundas v Jumnadass Lalobhoy—M. M. Munshi.

467-69—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Mansookbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Dallas and, Lynch.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 11th April 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	95,180	2	0
Merchandize	4,75,031	10	0
Electric Telegraph	992	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	502	8	1
Total Rs.....	5,70,436	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles..... Total Rs.....	5,05941	11	1
Increase Rs.....	64,494	5	11

RELIEF MOVEMENTS FOR 1874-75.

WITH the sanction of Government, the following movements, in relief of British and native troops, for 1874-75, are directed to take place as herein ordered:—

Royal Artillery.—4th Brigade, from England to Bombay Presidency. 13th Brigade, No. 3 Battery, from Ferozepore to Attock. 13th Brigade, No. 4 Battery, from Govindgurh to Peshawur. 13th Brigade, No. 5 Battery, from Attock to Ferozepore. 18th Brigade, from Bombay Presidency to England. 23rd Brigade, No. 3 Battery, from Peshawur to Govindgurh.

British Cavalry.—5th Lancers, from Sealkote to England. 9th Lancers, from England to Sealkote.

British Infantry.—2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Raneekhet to Meean Meer. 1st Battalion 5th Foot, from Bareilly to Allahabad. 1st Battalion 11th Foot, from Subathoo to Jubbulpore and Saugor. 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, from Allahabad to Raneekhet. 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, from Jubbulpore and Saugor to Aden. 26th Foot, from Morar to England. 36th Foot, from Meean Meer to Subathoo. 37th Foot, from Dugshai to England. 39th Foot, from Nowshera to Dugshai. 41st Foot, from Aden to England. 49th Foot, from Bombay Presidency to England. 54th Foot, from Jullunder to Morar. 70th Foot, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur. 72nd Foot, from Peshawur to Nowshera. A regiment, from England to Rawul Pindee. A regiment, from England to Jullunder. A regiment, from England to Bareilly. A regiment, from England to Bombay Presidency.

Native Infantry.—17th Regiment, from Meean Meer to Morar. 26th Regiment, from Peshawur to Meean Meer. 33rd Regiment, from Allahabad to Peshawur. 34th Regiment, from Morar to Allahabad.

By order,
FREDERICK ROBERTS, Lt.-Col.,
Offg. Quarter-Master General.

MR. SOUTER'S REPORT ON THE RIOTS.

From Frank Henry Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay; to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the disturbances which took place in the town of Bombay on Friday, the 13th instant, and of the subsequent occurrences up to the present time.

2. It was my anxious desire to have furnished this report at an earlier date, but I have necessarily been so much in the saddle night and day, and have had so many other pressing duties to attend to, that I have found it impossible to devote to it the time required.

3. I will now endeavour to lay before Government as brief and correct a narrative as possible of the unfortunate disturbances which have taken place and which originated solely with the Soonee Mahomedans, and also to show what were the apparent causes which led to them.

4. Ill-feeling arose amongst the Mahomedans against the Parsees in consequence of a book styled "The Renowned Prophets and Nations" having been written and published by a Parsee named Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhoy. The book is in the Guzerathi language, and in it a passage appears, the interpretation of which is to the effect that Mahomed had a son named Ibrahim born to him by a kept prostitute, a phrase which implies that the Prophet was the protector of a public woman. The Mahomedans look upon the above expression as an insult to themselves and defamatory of their Prophet.

5. The book in question was, it seems, published some ten months ago, but was circulated principally amongst the Parsees and was only brought to the notice of the Mahomedans very recently, when a deputation of them, headed by the Kazee, Abdool Lateef, waited upon me to represent their grievance.

6. Under ordinary circumstances I should probably have taken little notice of the matter, but seeing that the Mohurrum was so close at hand, and well-knowing the excitement which prevails during this festival amongst all classes of the Mahomedan community, I deemed it advisable to exercise my influence in checking, as far as possible, a spread of ill-feeling between the Mahomedans and Parsees.

7. With this view I sent privately for the author of the book, who stated that he had not written regarding Mahomed with any idea or intention of insulting or wounding the feelings of his followers, and at my recommendation he willingly agreed to deposit in my office all the printed copies of his book which at that time remained in his possession; he also furnished me with the names of the subscribers to his work, each of whom I addressed by letter (copy of this letter is appended and marked A), urging the advisability of their temporarily entrusting to my care any copies in their possession, and explaining to them my reasons for recommending this step.

8. I will here mention that the day the Kazee Abdool Lateef waited on me with his deputation to represent their grievance, was the 9th of February, or four days previous to the outbreak of the disturbance. The Kazee then stated that he would get together and represent to those few of his community who had become aware of the publication of the book, the steps I had promised to take, and he gave me every reason to believe that he would bring about a reconciliation, and that no further trouble would arise. At the same time he promised to communicate with me at once in the event of any dissatisfaction being evinced amongst his people.

9. After the Kazee's deputation left my office I, at once, in consultation with my Deputy, Mr. Elginton, called up our chief detectives and gave them strict orders to watch the Kazee's proceedings, and also to adopt immediate measures to keep themselves and me informed of the feelings and proceedings of the Mahomedans in connection with this matter.

10. Nothing particular transpired on the 10th. On the 11th Mr. Jalbhoy sent 85 copies of his work to the office and called himself at night to see Mr. Elginton, to whom he expressed fears that a Mussulman neighbour named Sooliman, who he believed had brought about the agitation regarding his book, would probably annoy him during the approaching Mohurrum, and asked that police protection might be accorded to him at that time. The detectives reported that all was quiet this day and that no excitement of any kind was observable.

11. On Thursday the 12th, one of the leading members of the deputation who waited on me on the 9th, again called and informed me that a meeting of certain Mahomedans was to be held that evening with the object of discussing all particulars connected with the book and the measures taken to remove the insult to their religious feelings, and he assured me that the matter would now be peaceably and satisfactorily settled. I directed the chief officers of my Detective force to attend this meeting, which they accordingly did, and reported to me the following morning (Friday) that the proceedings were in every respect conciliatory and calculated to allay any feelings of irritation which might exist in the minds of the people. This report was corroborated by a member of the deputation who had waited on me on the 9th, and who called again at my office on Friday morning.

12. From all the information I had gathered, there certainly appeared no reason whatever to apprehend any disturbance on the 13th, and though I considered that, under the circumstances, any unusual display of police would only create unnecessary alarm and anxiety, I ordered Inspector Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, of the Detective force, with some of his agents to be present in the Jumma Musjid during the time of prayer, and it was arranged that an experienced European inspector and constable (the statements of these men are appended and marked B, C, D,) should also be at the mosque in plain clothing. I took this precaution not because I in any way anticipated a disturbance on the 13th as the Mohurrum festival (during which, f at all popular, commotion would naturally occur) had not begun, but in order that the police might ascertain and make known to me the feelings of the people and report at once if anything extraordinary should occur.

13. About ½ to 1 o'clock the European inspector at the mosque sent a report to his Superintendent, Mr. Smith, to the effect that there was rather a large gathering, but that all was perfectly quiet. The Superintendent of the Division, to whom this report was made, happened to be with me in the Police Office at Mazagon at the time it was received. I therefore ordered him to proceed to the Mosque at once and to let me know, without delay, if anything unusual was going on.

14. Mr. Smith had not been out of office many minutes when a report was brought by a sepoy that some Mahomedans had attacked Parsee shops and houses in Bhendy Bazaar and in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street.

15. Not a moment was lost in getting the few available policemen of the Reserve force together, and with the six mounted policemen then in the lines, my Deputy Mr. Edginton and I started with all possible haste for the scene of disturbance.

16. Passing through Bhendy Bazaar, we found considerable agitation in the streets and learnt that a Parsee Fire-temple had been entered, the sacred fire put out, and all property in it mischievously destroyed. A few prisoners were here taken, and such precautionary measures as men and time would admit of, having been put in force to prevent a fresh outbreak and keep up the communication, we went on at a gallop to Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, where it was reported that further mischief was being done.

17. On entering the abovenamed street we observed an immense mob of Mahomedans, composed chiefly of Arabs and Seedees, armed with bludgeons and sticks, in possession of the place—the main body seemed to be approaching us and others were seen actively engaged in the work of destruction—some of them rushing out of houses with property in hand.

18. Nothing could have excelled the conduct of the small party of police, particularly of the Europeans at this moment: they dashed into the midst of the mob and at once scattered them, and many of the offenders were immediately ironed or otherwise secured. From one house alone, that of Jeejibhoy Dhunjibhoy, in which of all others most destruction was committed, about 40 of the rioters, principally Seedies and Arabs, were taken. Of these several made most desperate efforts to escape by rushing through the police, but they were mostly knocked down and made prisoners. In about half an hour from the time the police arrived at the scene the whole disturbance was quelled and order restored: 64 rioters in all were apprehended in this street, and but for the paucity of the police and the formidable men they had to deal with, many more prisoners would have been arrested.

19. It has been affirmed that the neighbourhood of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street was in the possession of an excited mob for some hours. Fortunately I am able to state exactly the time which elapsed from the outbreak of the riot to its suppression. The report of the European Inspector that all was quiet, was brought to me at about a quarter to 1 o'clock. At about ten minutes past 1 by the office clock the news that an attack on Parsee houses was being made arrived at the Mazagon Office, and according to the statement* of a gentlemen who arrived on the scene immediately after the disturbance. The riot was entirely suppressed and the last of the rioters in custody by a few minutes before 2 o'clock. This corresponds with my own and Mr. Edginton's recollections of the matter.

20. When order was restored I, in consultation with my Deputy, made such prompt arrangements as seemed to us best calculated to prevent any further disturbance. European and native police were massed in and about the localities inhabited by Parsees, and the few mounted police available patrolled the streets throughout the night. I also at once took measures to ascertain the amount of injury done to persons and property during the riot, and from the inquiries made regarding this and all subsequent disturbances, have made out returns marked F and G respectively, which show plainly the number of Fire-temples and houses, &c., entered by Mahomedan rioters, with alleged value of property destroyed or stolen, and also the total number of persons of different sects injured. On this day 5 Parsees and 8 Mahomedans were injured, of whom 1 Parsee has since died.

21. On Saturday morning, the 14th, my Deputy, Mr. Edginton, and Superintendent Mills personally placed all the prisoners numbering 91, apprehended the previous day, before the Senior Magistrate, by whom they were remanded till the 4th March and lodged in jail. There was a slight disturbance on this day which from the evidence, would seem to have originated by some Mahomedans of the Weaver caste throwing stones at a Parsee house in Falkland road. One stone, which is said to have been hurled at a policeman while endeavouring to restore order, accidentally struck one of the Mahomedan aggressors and caused fracture of the skull; the man was taken to hospital, but died the following day: beyond a few panes of glass being broken no other harm was done. I was on the spot with a party of police soon after the disturbance, and succeeded in making 29 prisoners, the ringleaders being amongst them.

22. It appears that on Saturday the 14th, a Mahomedan funeral party proceeding to their cemetery at Sonapore had been in some way annoyed or interfered with by Parsees who reside in that neighbourhood. This circumstance probably excited the resentment or the fears of the Mahomedans, as on Sunday morning, the 15th, three funerals, one that of a Seedee, which started from different parts of the town, met on the way to Sonapore and were attended by more than the usual number of persons. About 10 a. m. Mr. Superintendent Mills, receiving information that these funerals were on their way, collected immediately a body of twenty

A.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1874

My Dear Sir Cowasjee.—A book has lately been published by Mr. Rustumjee Hormusjee styled "The Renowned Prophets and Nations, &c. &c.," and I understand that you subscribed for and received several copies of the work. It seems that the Mahomedans have taken great offence at some of the passages which they consider to defame their prophet Mahomed, and as there is some excitement about the matter, I write in the interests of peace to ask if you would kindly allow the copies which you have in your possession to be sent to me for safe custody for the present or till such time as the excitement may have blown over.—Yours, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, K. C. S. I.

A similar letter was sent to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Framjee Nasserwanjee Patell, J. P.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, J. P.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, J. P.
Manekurjee Hormusjee Cama, J. P.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit, J. P.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, J. P.

(True copy).

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

B

To Frank Henry Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to report that in obedience to your orders, I attended the Mahomedan meeting held at Dada Mukba's bungalow, at Byculla, on the 12th instant.

2. The meeting was composed of more than a hundred members of the different sects of the Mahomedan community, and most of them were persons of weight and respectability. The subject of Mr. Jalbhoy's book and the steps taken by you regarding it, were fully and calmly discussed. Your action was unanimously approved, and the excitement occasioned by the publication of the book seemed to be peacefully and perfectly set at rest.

3. The proceedings of the meeting were of so thorough and peaceful a character that I could not reasonably suppose that any riot or disturbance would at any time afterwards break out in connection with the question which the meeting had apparently disposed of.

4. In accordance, however, with your further instructions, I, with three detectives, went to the Jumma Musjid, at noon, on the following Mahomedan sabbath, Friday, the 13th idem, to watch the proceedings, &c., of the congregation. I remained in the principal hall of the Mosque on the ground floor. I did not see Kazee Abdool Lateef, but was informed that he was then in the Mosque. The usual prayers were recited; the congregation did not appear to be excited or agitated in any way, and nothing whatever occurred to lead me to suspect that any riotous outbreak was at all contemplated or likely to take place.

5. On conclusion of the prayers I stationed myself at the main gate of the Mosque, and the members of the congregation came out and went away quietly in different directions. I did not see any of them armed with sticks or other weapons either inside or outside the Mosque. By about one o'clock p. m. all the congregation had quietly quitted the Mosque and its immediate neighbourhood, and I and the other policemen in plain clothing, who had been sent on duty there, left the place.

6. When I arrived at the junction of Syed Abdool Rahimon and Shaikh Ally Junjerkur Streets, I saw a crowd of people near the small Police chowkie in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, and on going there I saw a number of men and boys throwing stones at the windows of the houses of the Parsees. I sent information to the Police office at once, and I and the policemen with me did our best to disperse the mob.

7. While we were so engaged a large number of Seedees and Arabs poured into the street from the direction of the Chuckla and commenced to throw stones at the windows, tear down the sun-shades of the shops, break down the railings and break into the Parsee houses on each side of the street.

8. Some of them ran towards Mirza Oil Maker Street. I and other policemen drew up across the road and prevented them from entering it, and consequently no damage was done by the mob in that street.

9. About this time Inspector Raymond met me and he and I went together towards Alibaugh. On our way we saw a wounded Parsee lying in Dhunjee Dongeria cross lane, and removed him into Dhunjee Dongeria Street, and made him over to some Parsees there.

10. Soon after this a large number of rioters entered this street from its northern end. They were all armed with sticks, &c. We repulsed them. We were both struck with sticks and stones, but were not much hurt.

11. At about 2 o'clock p.m. a few policemen came into the street from Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, where soon afterwards I found that the large and furious mob I had previously seen, had been dispersed, and that many of the rioters had been captured by the police. I saw you, Sir, the Deputy Commissioner, and other members of the force there at that time.—I am, &c.,

M. ABDUL ALI,
Inspector of Police.

Bombay, 27th February 1874.

C.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to report for your information that, on the evening of the 12th instant, I received orders from Deputy Superintendent Smith to attend the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid, in plain clothing, during the Mahomedan hours of prayer, from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock on the following day. I accordingly attended accompanied by Constable Gough, who was also in plain clothes, and we waited about in the street near the entrance of the Musjid. The worshippers commenced to assemble about 10 o'clock a.m., and by noon a large congregation had assembled and I sent a report of the circumstance to Mr. Deputy Superintendent Smith. Their behaviour, however, was quiet and orderly. None of them carried sticks or were otherwise armed, and no circumstance arose to give me any reason to suppose that any disturbance was likely to take place. The prayers were concluded about 1 o'clock p.m. and the congregation poured out of the building in my presence and dispersed quietly in different directions. The crowd having left the vicinity of the Mosque, I ordered Constable Gough to walk through the Mahomedan quarter towards the Chuckla and see that all was quiet. He went away, and after about a quarter of an hour returned and reported all quiet. Ten or fifteen minutes after this I again sent Mr. Gough to take another look round. While he was away a native Constable came and reported that he had been sent by Mr. Gough to state that a row was going on in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street. I went there immediately and saw crowds of Mahomedans pouring into that street from the direction of the Chuckla through the by-lanes. They were throwing stones at the houses of some of the Parsee residents in that street, and breaking the windows and railings, &c. I tried to stop them, but could not do so. I sent to the Commissioner's Office and elsewhere for help. Within less than an hour afterward I saw the Deputy Commissioner and other members of the office establishment &c., &c., in Dhunjee Dongeria Street behind Syed Abdool Rahimon Street. I immediately afterwards went into Syed Abdool Rahimon Street and found that the mob I had there previously seen had been dispersed by the police, and that a number of rioters were in custody. I went into Dhunjee Dongeria cross lane because I saw a Parsee lying on the ground. I found he was wounded and picked him up and removed him into Dhunjee Dongeria Street and engaged myself in trying to disperse the mob there; shortly after which the reinforcement of police from office came, as I have before stated. There was no tumultuous meeting of Mahomedans near the Mosque on that morning, and neither at the going in nor coming out of the congregation were there any sticks or other weapons in their hands.—I am, &c.

RICHARD RAYMOND,
28th February 1874. Inspector of Police.

D.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I have seen the report of Inspector Raymond regarding the riot which broke out in Syed Abdool Rahimon street on the 13th instant and confirm the statements made therein up to the point at which Mr. Raymond directed me to pass the second time through the Mahomedan streets in the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid. On receiving this order I went and stood at the junction of Syed Abdool Rahimon and Shaikh Ali Junjerekur streets. While standing there I saw two or three Mahomedans boys running towards Alibaugh and shouting "Deen! Deen!" I heard some Mahomedan men who were passing along tell these boys to hold their tongue. I went in the direction in which the boys had run and when I got near the first of the Parsee houses in that street I saw a crowd of Mahomedans run into Syed Abdool Rahimon street from Bhajee Palla street. Some of them began to throw stones at the windows of the Parsees; others tore down the blinds of the shops and armed themselves with the bamboo rollers, &c., of these blinds. I tried to quell the disturbance and was told by some of the rioters not to interfere, by others to go away. I sent at once to Inspector Raymond, to Deputy Superintendent Smith, and to the Commissioner's Office for assistance; this was a few minutes after 1 o'clock. The street became almost instantly crammed with rioters who seemed to come in from all directions. I went through the crowd to the Parsee Fire-temple (Alibaugh) and saw a mob of Seedees and Arabs had broken into it, and into some of the houses on the opposite side of the street and were wrecking and plundering them. In about 10 minutes from this time, as near as I can remember, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner came with help from office. Immediately after they came we (the police) charged into the mob and dispersed it and captured a large number of the rioters. Nothing in the bearing of the people at the Mosque led me to anticipate any breach of the peace. I did not see any of the congregation at any time armed with sticks.—I am &c.,

HUGH GOUGH,
28th February 1874. Constable.
Marine Lines, March 2nd, 1874.

E.

My Dear James—I shall be only too glad if my evidence as to the duration of the riot on Friday will be of any service in correcting the mis-statements on the subject.

I left this house as nearly as possible at 12-30 and must have been in the centre of the native town at the top of the Copper bazar at about 12-45. I reached the Elphinstone College at 1 o'clock and left punctually at 2. As near as I can calculate I must have passed through the centre of the town at 2-15 or possibly 2-20.

When passing through first, there was no sign of a row, and I noticed nothing unusual.

On my return I saw crowds moving about, but no fighting; at the top of the Copper bazaar I saw a number of European policemen standing round their drag. I stopped my horse and asked what was the matter, and one of the Constables told me that there had been a row but that it was over, his words as far as I can remember being "We have had a tough job."

I am perfectly willing that my name should be used if required. I am sorry I was out when your note arrived, but hasten to send an answer now.—Yours &c.,

E. GILES,

F.

Return of Fire-temples and Houses, &c., entered by Mahomedan rioters on the 13th February 1874 with alleged value of property destroyed and stolen.

Name of Owner or Tenant.	Locality.	Description of Building.	Alleged Value of property. Destroyed.	Stolen.
			Rs.	Rs.
Alibaugh property ..	S.A. Rahiman Street.....	Fire Temple & Jumat Khana ..	5,000	... a
Dorabji Purdoonji ..	Do. ..	Dwelling House ..	92	... b
Pestonji Cooverji	Do. ..	Liquor shop	1,500	3,000 c
Manekji Cursetji	Do. ..	Do. ..	50	... d
Jamsetji Nowroji	Do. ..	Do. ..	100	... e
Auderji Framji	Do. ..	Do. ..	100	... f
Jevanji Hormusji	Do. ..	Do. ..	650	...
Cursetji Hormusji ..	Nagdavie St...	Do. ..	900	...
Cooverji Hormusji ..	1st Coombarwada	Do. ..	350	... g
Nowroji Manekji	New Memonwada	Do. ..	400	... h
Cavasji Jeevanji	Do. ..	Do. ..	30	...
Jijibhoy Dhunjibhoy .	S.A. Rahimon Street.....	D. House ..	5,000	5,000 i
Pestonji Muncherji ..	Do. ..	Dispensary.	2,000	200 j
Dhunbai (woman) ..	Do. ..	L. Shop....	700	... k
Bomanji Ardaseer....	Do. ..	Sherbet S...	200	400 l
Jerbai Dunjibhoy	Do. ..	D. House ..	200	...
Gopal Nana	D. D. Street..	Do. ..	Nil	350
Hirjibhoy Byramji ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	13	40 m
Bomanji Pestonji	Do. ..	Do. ..	43	50 n
Bomanji Mersanji ..	B. Bazar	Fire Temple	2,784	736 o
Jamsetji Cavasji	Ed. Road	Liquor Shop	75	330 p
Bhikaji Burjorji	Full Gully	Do. ..	195	587
Edulji Rustomji	Erskine Road.	D. House ...	...	40 q
Pestonji Do shji	Do. ..	Do. ..	...	20
Dinshaw Jamsetji	Parell Road ..	Stable	7	13
		Total...Rs.	20,950	10,765

a. Doors and windows broken. The sacred fire existing shished Contents of temple stolen or destroyed.
b. Doors and windows broken.
c. Shop broken open; a cash box containing Rs. 3,000 said to have been stolen; Pestonjee said to have been assaulted by one Nubookhan, now in custody. Case postponed until 6th March.
d. Bottles and other things in shop destroyed.
e. Bottles and other things in shop destroyed.
f. Bottles of spirits destroyed or stolen.
g. Bottles, &c., broken and liquor spilt or stolen.
h. Liquor spilled or stolen.
i. House wrecked, money, jewellery, and clothes destroyed and stolen.
j. House adjoining foregoing partly wrecked.
k. Contents destroyed.
l. Shop wrecked and pillaged.
m. Shop entered by mob; gold and silver ornaments stolen.
n. Rs. 15 and cooking utensils, &c., stolen.
o. Wearing apparel stolen and railings broken down.
p. Temple wrecked. Sacred fire put out.
q. The truth of this complaint is very doubtful.
r. D or broken.

N.B.—Slight damage was also done to seventy-two other dwelling-houses, stables, &c., in different localities on the 13th 14th, and 15th instant, by window glasses being broken or benches, doors, railings, &c., &c, being destroyed or injured The collective amount of the alleged damages is estimated at about 1,000 rupees.

F. H. SOUTER.
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

H.

Callian, 25th February 1874.

My Dear Mr. Souter,—According to your wish expressed in Mr. Elginton's letter to me of this day's date, I beg to furnish you with the following statement of my opinion on the subject therein referred to.

Kazee Abdool Latiff Lenday having called in a meeting on the 12th instant at the house of Dada Mukba at Byculla, I was present on an invitation. The action taken by you with regard to the suppression of the publication of Mr. Jalbhoy's book was explained by the said Kazee to the people present; and they all seemed to have been satisfied, as they expressed their entire approval of what had been done by you. After the meeting was declared dissolved and the coffee, &c., was served out, I left before others; and I believe, I was the first person who left the premises. I left the assembly with a firm belief that the misunderstanding caused by the publication of the book was amicably and thoroughly settled. At the ordinary prayer meeting at the Jumma Musjid on the following day, at which I was present, everything, as far as it came under my observation, passed off in a quiet and orderly manner and I had no ground whatever for suspecting that any disturbance of the peace was likely to take place.

The *Times of India* of the 14th instant, in reporting the disturbance, says:—"It appears that a meeting of the Mahomedans was held at the Jumma Musjid yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock. The feeling of those who were present, principally the men who afterwards created the disturbance, was much against the Parsees. Instead, therefore, of a peaceable meeting, the bad feeling showed itself in cries of Deen! Deen! notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay to quiet the feelings of the crowd. He explained to them that as the book had been withdrawn from circulation, no harm had been done, and that by assaulting the Parsees they would only get themselves into trouble."

I should take this opportunity of stating that no meeting was called at all to my knowledge, but that the people had collected to say their prayers on Friday as usual and that what is given by the *Times of India* as above quoted, is quite unfounded, since I, having had no reason whatever to suspect an outbreak, could not, and did not say anything to the people to the effect that they should not make any disturbance. During the time I was present at the prayers, not a word was said there regarding the last day's meeting or the publication of the book. As a rule, I go the Musjid as soon as the principal portions of the prayers are said, and I did the same on this occasion. About half an hour after I reached home, I heard that something like a riot was taking place at Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street. You will thus observe that until the riot actually took place, I had no ground whatever for suspecting that any disturbance of the peace was likely to take place.—Yours, &c.,

MAHOMED ALLY ROGAY.

I

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

My Dear Mr. Souter,—I had no apprehension whatever of a riotous outbreak after the meeting at Dada Mukba's bungalow on the 12th instant.

The remarks I made at that meeting were thoroughly acquiesced in by all present, and we all felt contented and indeed thankful that a speedy and peaceful solution of a very nasty question had been brought about by your timely interference.

I certainly left the meeting under the belief that the question was peaceably and finally settled.—Yours, &c.,

C. TYABJEE.

J.

Bombay, 27th February 1874.

To F. H. Souter, Esq, C.S.I., Commissioner of Bombay Police.

My Dear Sir,—I understand from Mr. Edginton, your Deputy, that you wish to have from me a concise information of what took place at the Mahomedan meeting convened at Dada Mukba's bungalow on the 12th instant With much pleasure I will tell you here as nearly as possible what took place at the time.

I was present when the Kazee Abdool Latiff spoke to the following effect: That he and others whom he named had called upon you and showed the book which Mr. Jalbhoy had published and in which some disrespectful words were used against our Prophet. The Kazee further said that you received him with kindness and grace and heard what he had to say with patience, and you offered to do what you could in allaying the bad feeling which was likely to excite among the Mahomedans by such publication: you at once sent for Mr. Jalbhoy, and took him aside and said something to him, when he at once offered to give up the book then in his possession and to stop their further publication.

The Kazee then, after this explanation, told the assembly that they ought to be satisfied. Mr. Cumroodeen and myself also spoke upon the matter. The whole assembly seemed to have been perfectly satisfied, and there was not the slightest indication of any bad feeling among them. I was then of opinion that the matter had been satisfactorily and conclusively settled, and there was not the remotest idea or suspicion in my mind that there would be any disturbance on the following day.—I remain, &c.,

MIRZAE ALI ACKBAR.

K.

27th February 1874.

To F. H Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Edginton's letter dated yesterday, I have to inform you that I was present at the meeting (by invitation) at Dada Mukba's house on the 12th instant when the question of Mr. Jalbhoy's book and your actions in trying to prevent its circulation were fully and calmly discussed.

I, on my part, assure you that I did not entertain any fears whatever that any disturbance would take place, and the general belief of the leading and respectable members of the Mahomedan section of the community was that the question of Mr. Jalbhoy's book had been definitely and satisfactorily settled.

In conclusion, I had no reason whatever to think that a disturbance or riot would take place on the following day or at any subsequent period.—Yours, &c.,

MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN,
Solicitor, High Court, Bombay

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1874.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 464, dated 28th February 1874—Submits a report of the disturbances which took place in the town of Bombay on Friday, the 13th February 1874, and of the subsequent occurrences, up to the date of his report.

Resolution.—His Excellency in Council is glad to be in possession of this narrative by the Commissioner of Police of the action of the police force under his command during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

2. It would appear from this report that the police acted with praiseworthy energy and determination in the suppression of each outbreak as it occurred, but it is not satisfactorily established whether the original outrages which were committed on Friday, the 13th of February, were the result of a preconcerted design, or an accidental ebullition of class malevolence.

3. His Excellency in Council desires that the Commissioner of Police should make a more thorough enquiry on this point; and will await this further report, and the disclosures which are likely to take place on the trial of the principal rioters in the High Court, before pronouncing any definite opinion on the general character of the occurrences and on the conduct of the police in connection with them.

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE TREATY.

The Treaty between the Queen and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna has presented to Parliament and printed. The Treaty, which consists of 21 Articles, was signed at St. Petersburg on the 22nd of January, 1874, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 29th of January. Article III. provides that the Duchess is not to be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession of the Orthodox Church, but shall nevertheless of her own free will accompany the Duke to chapels and churches of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and other Protestant churches and chapels at all times when it shall be fitting that she should assist at ceremonies and other public acts which may be held therein. Children born of the marriage are to be brought up as Protestants. By Article V. the Emperor assigns to his daughter the usual marriage portion granted to Emperors' daughters of 1,000,000 roubles (about £15,000), which is to remain for ever in Russia, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which will be paid half-yearly to her Imperial Highness, who is to have the separate and exclusive enjoyment of it, and is to be at liberty to dispose of it by will. The Emperor also, "as a mark of his particular affection, and which is not to be considered as a precedent for the future," grants to the Duchess an annual sum of 75,000 roubles (11,250*l.*) for life, which her Royal Highness is also to be at liberty to dispose of according to her own free will and pleasure. The Emperor also assigns to his daughter a special marriage portion of 1,000,000 roubles (150,000*l.*) to be dealt with in the same manner as the ordinary marriage portion. Her Royal Highness retains possession of her private capital, amounting when the Treaty was signed to 600,000 roubles (90,000*l.*) There is to be only one household for the Duke and Duchess, and her Imperial Highness is to be at liberty to make any contribution she may please to the expense of the joint establishment; but the debts and obligations of the Duke and Duchess are not to be common to both. If her Royal Highness should become a widow she is to have 6,000*l.* a year from the English revenues; and is to be at liberty to live in any country she pleases; and at her death, whether she die before or after the Duke, the marriage portions and interest and her private capital are to be appropriated for the benefit of her children. In the event of her Royal Highness dying before her husband and leaving no children, the Duke is to have the enjoyment for life of the interest of the ordinary marriage portion of the Duchess, and at his death it is to revert to the Emperor of Russia. The special marriage portion would at once revert to the Emperor in the event of the Duchess dying before her husband, and without children. The only sum which would go absolutely to the Duke would be a sum of 250 000 roubles (37,500*l.*), which is to be taken out of the marriage portion mentioned in Article V., the interest on this sum being deducted from the interest on the marriage portion, which, as already stated, his Royal Highness is to receive during his life.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

March 28, 1874.

PUTTING IT SHORTER.

A Correspondent writes to suggest a shorter title for the widely-advertised "Gladstone Bag"—"the Sack!"

BITTER.

Discontented Cabby (to Ladies, who, wishing to get rid of their small change, have tendered him one fourpenny piece, two threepenny ditto, one penny, one halfpenny, and two farthings—the sum total amounting to his proper fare). "Well I'ow long might yer both a' been a Savin up for this little Treat?"

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

Magistrate. "You say, Prisoner, you're a complaint against the constable. What is it?"

Prisoner. "Please, Sir, he took me unawares, Sir!"

IN A NUT-SHELL.

"Mr. H. W. Stanley, author of How I found Livingstone, is likely to be first in the field of all the Special Correspondents with his experiences of the Ashantee Campaign."—*Twenty-inch Daily Telegraph.*

Punch's Anticipatory Review of this remarkably early work,—"Soon ripe, soon rotten."

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Fascinating Widow. "Now, that we are alone, Mr. Silvertongue, and likely to remain undisturbed for another half-hour or so, I have a very great favour to ask of you!" Amateur Vocalist. "Pray—pray do?"

Fascinating Widow. "Will you, will you sit down to the piano, and sing me Beethoven's 'Adelaida' right through, from beginning to end, first in German, then in Italian, and then in English? *will* you, Mr. Silvertongue?"

[Much flattered, the gifted warbler complies and little dreams that the fair one's sole object in getting him to sing is to escape from the tedium of his conversation.]

SAVAGES AND SOLDIERS.

Ashanti troops were no mean foes
For British warriors to oppose.
It seems they stoutly held their own
With smooth-bore guns, and slugs, of stone,
What, if their weapons had, instead,
Been breech-charged rifles, cartridge-fed?
And what if Science yield these arms,
Hereafter, to barbaric swarms?
This mote to trouble the mind's eye
May prove a big fact by-and by;
Which to prevent no means must plan,
Or have to meet as best we can.

"OTIUM CUM."

74 A. "Nice spring morning, Mr James! Takin' it easy?"

Mr. James ("liberal party"). "Morning, Mr. Robert!"—(Languidly.)—"Ah, if you'd a' had five years o' hoffice, you'd be glad to unbend a bit, my boy, I can tell you!"

Motto for Ministers (by a Scottish Licensed Victualler).—Beer and for-teur.

POLITICAL HEROISM.

We are glad to be assured, by fully competent authorities, that most of the ex-M.P.'s, who lost their seats at the Election, have borne their disappointment in an ex-M.P.-lary manner.

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N.B.—The Family Herald may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

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Do. Magt ums.		,, 88 ,,
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